

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

Important Notice

Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle, Wash. :: Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443. :: ::

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World
P. O. Box 1443

P. R. Schleis	Acting Editor
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My country is the world; my countrymen are mankind.—William Lloyd Garrison.

"Direct action" consists in making the employer give 'way through fear of his interests.

Start the new year right by sending in a bunch of subscriptions to the Industrial Worker.

It is well to remember that the real strength of a union consists in the number of its active members.

The courts are the bulwark of American liberty! That is what all Spokane—it has a bad case of courts.

All our liberties are due to men who, when their conscience compelled them, have broken the laws of the land.—Dr. Clifford.

There is no such thing as an unjust strike. The exploited are always justified in resisting their despoilers, by every means at hand.

Thank God, the tortures of the Spanish inquisition have been forever abolished, says the press and pulpit of America. But how about the sweatbox in the Spokane bastille? Capitalism is not only organized plunder but organized hypocrisy.

Some of the "pillars of society," the really "respectable" are telling us we must have respect for the courts. That may be easy for the "pillars," but it is impossible for the working class to have respect for anything so foul and corrupt as some courts.

The Salvation Army of Spokane has announced that no Socialists will be fed at the Christmas dinner to be given by that "Bunch." Thanks, bunch; we take no second-hand hand-outs. Besides, we are not looking for alms; our demands are justice, not charity.

The I. W. W. is an organization composed of wage workers only. If you work for wages get into line. It is on the industrial field where the class struggle exists, and it is into an economic organization that the working class must unite, if they hope to cast off the shackles of exploitation.

Labor must learn that it is not bound to respect the laws of the enemy, and that public sentiment is too indifferent to justice to fight the toilers battle. They must fight the battle themselves, realizing that a determined and aggressive attitude alone can compel respect and victory. Strike the exploiter in the soft spot—the pocket.

Do not hesitate to hustle for subscriptions because you fear the Industrial Worker will go out of business. It is here to stay. Although the grafters and labor skinner have temporarily driven us out of Spokane, there are other places at which papers can be published. The bosses will not support this paper; it is up to the workers. Hustle for subs.

The Appeal to Reason is authority for the statement that as a result of the Spokane Free Speech fight, C. E. S. Wood, literary editor of the Pacific Monthly Magazine, has declared for Socialism. Why, that is nothing. Right here in the heart of the struggle the Industrial Workers have made scores of revolutionists. We also note that the editor did not come to Spokane to speak on the streets, and where were the rest of the Socialists? It was left to the man in the overalls to take the firing line, and bear the brunt of the battle.

In the columns of this paper will be found an article to the effect that "solidarity" will be with us in a week or so. Those of us who have read Fellow Worker Strikers articles on Industrial Unionism, while editor of the "Wage Slave," have been looking forth for some time for its appearance. This new publication will be controlled by the local unions of the Pittsburgh district, the management, however, will lie in the hands of the locals of New Castle.

The time is soon coming when every industrial center will have an I. W. W. paper of its own, and the working class able to hear their side of things. Let every member start the New Year right by securing a sub. for this new publication. Also do not forget the "Industrial Worker."

Whatever else may be intended by the phrase "freedom of the press," or "liberty of the press," it means the freedom of liberty of those who conduct the press. . . . The liberty of the press is connected with natural liberty. The use and liberty of speech were antecedent to Magna Charta, and printing is only a more extensive and improved kind of speech. The liberty of the press therefore, properly understood, is the personal liberty of the writer to express his thoughts in the more improved way invented by human ingenuity in the form of press. The liberty of press consists in the right to publish with impunity truth with good motives and for justifiable ends whether it respects governments, magistracy or individuals.—Townsend on "Label and Slander."

It is apprehended that arbitrary power would steal in upon us, were we not careful to prevent its progress, and were there not an easy method of conveying the alarm from one end of the kingdom to another. The spirit of the people must frequently be roused, in order to curb the ambition of the court, and the dread of rousing this spirit must be employed to prevent that ambition. Nothing (else) is so effective to this purpose as the liberty of the press, by which all the learning, wit, and the genius of the nation may be employed on the side of freedom, and every one be animated to its defence. As long, therefore, as the republican part of our government can maintain itself against the monarchial, it will naturally be careful to keep the press open, as of importance to its own preservation.—Hume, "Essays," Vol. I., page 23.

BOSS' UNIONS.

Mexico is to have a labor union, at least so the press informs us. This is the land where that relic of barbarous ages, slavery, still exists. A labor union in a land where men, women and children are enslaved for life, starved, beaten and sold. John Kenneth Turner tells us in the American Magazine that in the hemp industry alone 100,000 slaves exist, owned by 250 individuals, and again that of these 250, 50 are the real owners, the remainder being only exploiters. That in the state of Yucatan there are thousands of lives sacrificed annually for profit on the large plantations. It certainly is a fact that the workers of Mexico are in need of a labor union. But then we are informed that this labor union is to be organized by the government. What interest has the government in organizing the workers? Is it for the benefit of the workers? From a study of economics we have long come to the conclusion that the governments are the representatives of the dominant class in society, i. e., the capitalist class. So, in this case we find the government as the representative of the capitalist class playing the old trick. They fear lest the working class of Mexico will organize into an effective union and are seeking to force them into unions governed by spies and led by traitors.

In Russia unions have also been formed directly by the government. These trade unions the workers are compelled to join. Agents

of the government are placed in charge so that instead of the union existing for the benefit of the wage earners, it exists for the benefit of the employers. In other foreign countries where any great headway has been made to organize revolutionary working men's unions, the workers have been compelled to join a boss' union. The activities of these unions the bosses control and dominate by placing agents or leaders at their head, selected by themselves.

In this country the formation of unions by the bosses is an old game. It has been witnessed many a time in the history of the labor movement. The employers appoint the officers, select the walking delegates, collect the dues, thus controlling the activity of the organization. In case the men had any opinions of their own, or a spark of revolutionary spirit, they were promptly discharged, and if they persisted in their agitation, blacklisted.

Pinkerton thugs also play an important part in the betrayal of labor. In fact, detective agencies are nothing more nor less than huge labor spying outfits, and would go out of business if it were not for the money they receive from the bosses for the betrayal of the working class. Probably in this country at the present time there is not a labor union of any account but what has a Pinkerton stationed in their midst, whose duty it is to report any action taken within the organization that would in any way interfere with the bosses' interest.

On the other hand, any labor organization that seeks to better the condition of labor, which has for its purpose the uplifting of the working class, is fought with all the forces that the organized capitalists can muster. Injunctions by the courts, imprisonment of the members, police, militia, army, Pinkerton thugs and detectives. It would be well for the workers to look with alarm and suspicion upon any efforts of the bosses to force them into organizations controlled by the master class.

THAT DANGEROUS FOREIGN ELEMENT.

The following is reprinted from an editorial appearing in the Seattle Star, a daily capitalist sheet. Any comment on the same would be superfluous, as the article strikes direct at the point. We have not heard as yet of the editor being charged with being an anarchist:

With what a complacent sense of superiority we read of the general cussedness of the "foreign element."

We use every inducement, every argument, barely short kidnapping and shanghaiing methods, to induce Europeans to come to the United States. We support corporations and steamship companies, whose life blood is a steady stream of European peasantry.

They come over in the steerage, spending all or nearly all their savings in the passage, as a result of the earnest endeavors of the steamship agent, who tells them, "Yes, it's really true that you can pick up gold on the streets of the United States."

The foreigner finds that the closest he can come to picking up gold in the streets is a job in a coal mine, a factory, a mill or a sweat shop. He makes a bare living. He simply exists as he did in Italy, in Russia or in Hungary.

But, anyway, this is a free country. That was another thing the foreigner had heard. He and his neighbors and fellow workers had at least get together and talk things over and try and find out what's wrong with conditions. Can he? Well, hardly, if the "business interests" don't like it. Being a foreigner and unable to speak passable English he finds that there is nothing doing in the free speech line. He is an anarchist, an alien, a disturber, a conspirator, an agitator, a foreigner. If he is out of a job he is a hobo. In short, he finds he has exchanged a Cossack for a policeman.

An exaggeration? Not at all. In Spokane there are three hundred and fifty half-starved and effectually clubbed "revolutionists" in jail for trying to speak on the public streets. Twelve others—two of them women—are in jail for "criminal conspiracy"—that is for conspiracy for trying to break an anti-free speech law that was declared unconstitutional by the Spokane court. Little newsboys have been locked up and sweated by the police. The officers state that the boys were attending meetings of the revolutionists, and "it is no place for them." The revolutionists say the real reason for arresting the boys was that they sold the Spokane Press, a newspaper that has told the free speechers' side of the story as well as the officials' and "business interests'" side. The police are now threatening to arrest Socialist leaders who are circulating an initiative petition, which has for its object the passing of a free speech ordinance of the sort in use in several large cities. A "prominent citizen" has offered to supply one thousand pick handles to volunteers who will "drive the agitators into the river."

Not all these "agitators" are foreigners by any means. Many are American born, but enough are from abroad to make the phrase "foreign element" stick. Some of these men, it is true, are ignorant and violent and are beginning to see "red." But many others are men of experience and education. These are the leaders. They counsel continually "no resistance," and that is the spirit that has ruled their side of the contest thus far.

And so the fight goes on. Meanwhile we, who have induced to our shores these "agitators" who are foreigners—because our masters, the great corporations, need them to keep down the price of labor—regard with fierce patriotic hate the "foreigners who come over here to break the laws."

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The proposal of the Philadelphia Central Labor Council of a general strike, in case Comptroller Mitchell and Morrison are sent to prison, has been looked upon as impractical by the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor. The capitalist press has voiced the same opinion, stating that no possible good would be accomplished, but that it would result in a great deal of hardship to the public.

There is no danger at the present time, however, of a general suspension of work, as the Civil Federation A. F. of L. has lost all of its aggressiveness through craft division. Now, what is there so impractical in the general strike which these leaders of labor and the capitalist press so harp about? Can it result in any harm to the organized men? The labor friends of capital will say: But what about the public? The public, as long as no danger appears to mar its peacefulness, is indifferent to the welfare of others. The only way to reach the public sympathy is to hurt their interests. Then, and not till then, will it be aroused to action.

On the other hand a general strike would do much to solidify the labor movement and demonstrate to the working class the strength there is in unity. This is what the master class fear, so we witness the subsidized press, mouthpieces of the capitalist class, doing all in their power to create a sentiment among the workers against the general strike. In the future the general strike will be the only means by which the working class can hope to wrench any concessions from the employing class. The day of the small individual employer has passed. In his place stand the gigantic combinations of capital, employing whole armies of labor. To successfully cope against the encroachments of this centralized capital, in times of industrial war, the workers must pit themselves in a body.

During the strike in the tin and steel industry, the steel trust closed down plants and left their closed for the whole summer while the orders were transferred to other plants. Only through an industrial strike where every establishment in the same industry is closed can the workers hope to wrench any concessions from their masters. It is a struggle of class against class, and the general strike is the only weapon left in the hands of the working class. And again, when the final struggle takes place between the employer and the worker, the possession of the factories, the mines, and mills and all the machinery of production and distribution, in the final emancipation of the working class from the chains of wage slavery, it shall be accomplished by the social general strike.

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE.

Now that winter is here we find, as usual, a large army of unemployed. In Chicago, where the numbers run into the hundreds of thousands, we find the police clubbing them into the back alleys, and even going to the extreme of poisoning the refuse in the garbage cans on which some of these unfortunates have been living. Such is the much workers could do away with the army of unemployed. To do this the workers must organize into one union, thereby controlling their labor power. The I. W. E. points the way.

INDUSTRIAL PRESS

BUREAU NOTES

There's Hope Everywhere.

Strikes are in full swing throughout the country. It is, indeed, refreshing to contrast the discontent and at times revolutionary spirit manifested in these strikes with the attitude of the officers and delegates of the A. F. of L. convention, which took place a couple of weeks ago at Toronto. The rank and file of the workers are becoming revolutionary at a rapid rate, regardless of the reactionary leadership of the craft union movement. Revolutionary unionists welcome these struggles; they know that the workers develop the revolutionary spirit and the knowledge of the necessity of a more up-to-date form of organization in the actual struggle in the industries. It looks now as if the workers of America have entered upon a new period of activity, behind which can be seen the beginning of an uprising that will sweep aside the interference of the Civic Federation with its slimy tactics to sidetrack the revolutionary movement, and the A. F. of L., that veiled lackey of capitalist exploitation—with the rest of the reactionary elements that have attempted to blindfold the workers from the real struggle.

The Waist Workers' Strike.

The strike of the waist workers in New York City deserves the admiration of revolutionary unionists—all the more so because those who were concerned and carried on the strike were girls. There were about 15,000 out. Most of them have received the increase demanded and have gone back to work. It is quite probable that the rest will win also. Had not most of the bosses met the demands of the New York waist makers it is quite probable that there would have been 15,000 more out in Philadelphia.

Of course, industrial unionists would like to have seen the girls all come out together and remain out until all the bosses had met their demands, but realizing that the strike was one affecting the means of consumption and not that of production and that the bosses dealt with were more or less independent employers, the results were about all that could be expected.

Last Friday about 10,000 of them paraded the streets in New York and a delegation interviewed the mayor protesting against the brutality of the police in clubbing the strikers, and in many cases insulting the girls. The waist workers' strike has stirred up the workers in New York City more than tons of literature could do. There was considerable revolutionary spirit and knowledge of revolutionary tactics manifested on the part of the girl strikers.

The Spokane Fight.

The fight is still on in Spokane. Six members of the I. W. W. were sentenced to six months in jail for "criminal conspiracy." That does not daunt the members of the revolutionary union of America in Spokane. The I. W. W. there has decided to fight the officials of Spokane in behalf of the right of free speech to a finish. Jail does not scare them. The Spokane fight has created considerable stir in the eastern as well as in the western states and in many places protest meetings are being held in behalf of the I. W. W. men and women at Spokane.

The Switchmen's Strike.

A week ago last Tuesday about 2,000 switchmen of the Northwestern railroads came out on strike. They demanded an increase of 6 cents an hour, double pay for Sundays, holidays and overtime and a change in the physical requirements and age limit rules. The territory affected includes all railroad yards in St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis and points to the northwest, including Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. The strikers are members of the Switchmen's Union, and is the most active and progressive of the railroad labor organizations.

About 65,000 workers are affected by the strike. Many industries along the line have been compelled to stop because of the strike. Advertisements are in all the eastern papers calling for strike-breakers, but the response has not been as favorable as the employers expected. President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union states that he is receiving word from several points in the eastern states that the switchmen in that part of the country is ready to come out in a moment's notice. Of course, the other railroad organizations have remained at work. The Trainmen's Union refused to assist the switchmen. The switchmen's strike, however, indicates the power of the workers, once they manifest that power in one solid body. It is teaching the workers, too, the tremendous meaning of a strike in the transportation industry. The switchmen are making a great fight. Win or lose, they are teaching lessons of solidarity not found in books.

A LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Editor "Industrial Worker."

Dear Comrade: At the suggestion of Fellow Worker Vincent H. John, I forward herewith some news from this part of the globe. You may recollect my sending some subs a few months ago and asking for literature to be sent in lieu of taking discount for procuring subs. You will observe by my report, or news items, that I have essayed, with a few others, to place the principles of the I. W. W. before the Trades Hall of Melbourne, and that their conference has adopted something analogous to the preamble, which of course is to be referred to the general membership for ratification. It is my first attempt at what you, or some folks in the U. S. A., call boring from within. Although I have not lost my identity as an industrialist. There is a very small section in Melbourne of Marxian Socialists, who have embraced the correct mode of thought in relation to the economic interpretation of history, and believe that it is essential for the working class to organize industrially in order to wrest their products, i. e., plant of production, etc., from organized capital. Many still hug the political delusions of the German Social Democrats and the English S. D. P. and I. L. P. and the S. P. of U. S. A. Many a time and oft have our political misleaders been staggered with the question, "How do you propose to establish Socialism?" They invariably answer by capturing parliament and socializing or nationalizing industry.

Yours for freedom,

J. F. SOLANO.

Melbourne.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT

Continued from page one

tween life and death as a result. These statements of facts that can be verified by the columns of the "Spokane Press."

Sir, on taking the office that you now hold you took a solemn oath to uphold and enforce the constitution of the state of Washington. That constitution guarantees the right of free speech. Your oath of office, sir, compels you to take notice of the outrageous and unlawful acts of the city government of Spokane.

The right of free speech is not only denied the workers of the city, but they are subjected to all the brutalities that a brutal and law defying officialdom can devise.

Women have been brutally beaten by brute in police uniform and have been subjected to the lusts of these same brutes.

Men have been beaten insensibly starved and humiliated in every possible way that the brutal ingenuity of these official outlaws can devise.

The federal fort outside of Spokane has been loaned to the city authorities for use as a bastille.

The writ of habeas corpus has been refused. Prisoners are denied the right to see counsel.

In short every law of the state of Washington and the United States has been violated.

This letter is to call upon you to use your power to compel the local government to observe the state and federal constitution.

As far as our letter affects other readers than yourself, we feel that we shall do some good in calling attention to one of the number abuses that have grown in this country—against free speech and other inherent rights. As to yourself, we hope to make some impression, stir you to some definite action, and get some results, but frankly, sir, as materialists who know that man's actions are dictated by his material interests, we hope for results but do not expect any.

Sir, if you do not see to it that the power that is vested in you is used to uphold the law of the land we will have no other course open but to conclude that you are a willing party to all that has taken place, and that you propose to continue to allow the constitution of your state to be trampled upon.

We remain, sir,

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

General Secretary, Industrial Workers of the World.

AS TO LEADERS.

There has been much talk of late in the daily papers of Spokane about leaders in the Industrial Workers of the World. Now let us see what is the cause that makes the Mayor and Chief of Police of that city think that by a resting what they consider the leaders in this organization they will quash the movement.

We can see that the mayor has, with a people that elected him, absorbed the idea that their training in capitalist government teaches. The dominant idea of these people is that some men are endowed with certain powers, and the divine right to rule the masses, and there they have built up all their organizations from this basis. I am not going into the economic foundation which makes these conditions necessary, but merely take the psychological effect of these surroundings that have made the mayor and chief of Spokane use the tactics that they are using in the Free Speech fight here.

The mayor obtains his office by announcing his own candidacy, and he obtains a large enough following to get nominated, again advertising himself for election by proclaiming himself a benefactor to the citizens. In fact he will promise to do most anything to be elected, and, when elected, the people have everything in his hands, trusting him as a leader to bring the conditions about that they desire.

The chief of police obtains his appointment from the mayor for his subservience to the mayor's wishes, and in turn he controls the men automatically. When the chief issues orders to his men, they have to carry them out without question, it matters not whether they approve of them. In fact, it is merely the same thing as the army and navy on a smaller scale—"Their's not to reason why, but to do—or get fired."

Completely obsessed by the mental reflex of these conditions, the only conclusion that they can arrive at is that all organization must be so formed.

The organization of the Industrial Workers of the World is built on a different basis. First it is the joining together of working men and women in a class conscious organization to carry out a certain program for the betterment of their condition. And as we teach that the working class must free themselves and not depend on leaders or the kindness of any king it follows that the membership becomes intelligent. These teachings are promulgated through our literature and our speakers. They show the workers wherein the past history of the labor movement, the struggle that has always gone on between the worker and his employer, and how, when the worker failed, it was on account of the lack of intelligent organization rather than through their own mistakes or the strength of the enemy.

By the teachings of our organization our members come to rely on themselves as individuals, to advance their organization. This is the reason the police have been unable to smash the I. W. W.

In the building up of this organization it is necessary to systematize the work that is to be done. Hence speakers, editors, organizers and secretaries are necessary, and those elected by the members on account of their ability to fill the position, but any time the members think that they have a more capable man for the job, the other one is replaced without any way hurting or destroying the organization. Yet as long as an officer fills the bill to the satisfaction of the members, they may hold office for successive terms.

But in such a case as the Spokane Free Speech fight, where they are continually replacing the officers, it has become necessary to put men in office whose capabilities are not so well known. Yet it has been found that the man so elected has filled the office with advantage to the movement. It is merely a case of putting an incapable man in a difficult position. He eventually makes good—"Necessity is the mother of invention." CLIFF HUGHES.

THE REASON WHY WE ARE PERSECUTED

Fellow Workers:

I note that you have in Spokane a paper that is well known as the "Morning Star." We have one of the same stripe here in Minneapolis. It is the Journal, which came out several days ago with the statement that nine little boys had been arrested in the Union Headquarters. After being detained in the city jail for one night they denounced the I. W. W. and destroyed their buttons.

Ever since the day when one class was subjected by another we find that the dominant class has used all means within their power to keep the working class in subjection. Way back during the Roman Empire, we find the slaves rebelling against their masters. For instance, the army of Spartacus, who, with an army of slaves, successfully fought against the Roman government for a period of four years. When finally defeated we find that the ruling class of that day and age picked out from among the army of Spartacus, six thousand men and hung them on crosses, on the Appian Way, the most prominent thoroughfare of Rome. This was a warning, so they said, to the other slaves to never again undertake to rebel against the government.

The rulers wanted to entirely crush the spirit of the workers. From that time until now, we find that every page of history is written in the blood and the tears wrung from the subject class. Not only did they torture the slave class, but they did not even hesitate to bound and persecute and murder the best educators at all times.

Galileo, for instance; what was his crime? This: Telling the truth, that the earth revolved around the sun. One who degrades the fact at the present day is deemed a fool. And yet was he not starved to death in a dungeon? A Bruno who proclaimed the today well recognized fact, that man is only digested food, that from vegetation arises all animal life, and that there were planets rotating in space, far larger than the earth upon which we live. Who is there at the present time who will deny the correctness of these statements? And yet was not Bruno burned at the stake at Rome in the year 1600 A. D.

And of later days, what was the crime of Professor Ferrer of Spain? Telling the truth, and for that crime—if such you can call it—he was killed. And it is not every uprising against prevailing conditions that is blooded? Were not hundreds of thousands during the middle ages killed because they would not bow to the will of the Pope? These victims were killed as heretics because they dared to express their opinions.

But now, in modern times, we are not bound on account of disbelief. The crime today consists in demanding more bread. Every strike waged by the working class is ample proof of this fact. At the Homestead strike were not the Pinkertons, and also the troops brought out against the workers? At the A. R. U. strike in 1894, were not the same troops brought out to help defeat the workers, and in the Couer d'Alene did not the troops club the workers and assault the women? And today we find the same law and order brigade busying themselves at Spokane, violating the highest law of the land, the Constitution, which is supposed to guarantee the right of Free Speech and peaceable assembly. But a little thing such as the constitution does not bother the ruling class when they seek to crush a labor organization. In order to accomplish this scheme they are today in the city of Spokane clubbing and torturing men and women in such a brutal manner that the brutalities of the Russian Cossacks sink into insignificance, compared with the punishment meted out in this so-called land of the free and the home of the brave.

The reason for this is the same as that which led the Roman government to crucify the 6,000 slaves, namely, to by brutal punishment crush the spirit of revolt in the subject class, and the editor of the Spokesman-Review came out straight some days ago when he said: "We must crush this anarchistic organization. Why? Is it because the free speech fighters are violating any laws of the land? No. They are hounded because they dare speak the truth, that Labor and Capital have nothing in common. And because they advocate an Industrial Union embracing all who toil."

The issue is clear. It is a fight of life or death between capital and labor. The capitalists have at their command policemen, soldiers, judges, the press and the sky-pilots. What have we, the wage workers, for our defense? We slaves are in the possession of the most important commodity in the world, namely, our labor power. What would become of the so-called civilization if you should refuse to work, or if you should organize into one organization to take and hold that which labor produces?

The way we are acting today we are acting an injury to one another. I hold that we today are supplying our very enemy the means by which to torture us. We furnish the meal ticket to Bill Shannon, Sullivan and all the rest, and they will torture us as long as we fight among ourselves. Therefore, let us organize. Organize a new society within the shell of the old. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of future society. And who will deny that even today, by sticking together at the place at which we work, we could shorten the hours and better the conditions of our employment. Join the union of your class, the Industrial Workers of the World. Get into the fighting line and do your part. Keep in mind the age-worn truth that Might is Right, united we are strong, separated weak. Join with us and do your part.

C. H. AXELSON,
Minneapolis.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1909.

Editor Industrial Worker,
Spokane, Wash.

Dear Comrade:

Your paper of December 1st was handed me last night, in which copy was a mention of Our Darling Son's James Kelly Cole's (not John) terrible fate caused by the Capitalist system, which I charge was murder in the first degree. Our only child, a man in every sense of the word, who believed in a practical freedom of speech, especially in the cause of the working comrades, he was willing to use his ability as an orator, and did, and volunteered his services, which were accepted; and was authorized to go out and organize, and was on his way to Spokane with the object in view of using his best efforts to the end that the working man should be allowed a fair percentage of the profits of his LABOR he sacrificed his life for that purpose. I, his father, 75 years of age, was not a member of the I. W. W., but will be at their next meeting. His mother, who has

so far survived the shock, joins me in her best wishes for the chattered wage workers and that they will eventually succeed in their honorable endeavors. Yours very truly,

C. C. COLE.

1118 North State St.

WHO ARE THE CONSPIRATORS?

What is congress?
Congress is the law making department of this government.

What are the other departments?
Executive and judicial.
What are the duties of each department?
Congress to make the law, executive to enforce it and the judiciary to judge its breakers.

What governs them?
The United States constitution.

Does it?

No.

What does?

A decision rendered by Chief Justice John Marshall.

Why was it rendered?

To benefit the ruling class.

What was the decision?

That laws passed by congress were lawful until reversed by the judiciary.

Does that conflict with the constitution?

Yes.

How?

The constitution says "Congress shall make no law" that shall interfere with it.

Then a law should not be made until its constitutionality is decided?

Yes. Then just passing a law that is afterwards reversed is unconstitutional?

Yes.

To pass such a law is conspiracy?

Yes.

To enforce such a law is conspiracy?

Yes.

To decide that a person can break such a law is conspiracy?

Yes.

Who are the conspirators?

Cincinnati Fatty, president of U. S. for not enforcing the constitution.

Hays, governor of state of Washington, for not enforcing the constitution.

Pratt, mayor of Spokane, for conspiracy against the constitution by helping him enforce laws contrary to it.

Lambert, Sullivan, Shannon, Burns, Mann, Stocker, Hinkley, Pugh, Blair, et al.

Missoula, Mont.

J. A. JONES.

RESOLUTIONS FROM MISSOULA.

Whereas, the General Managers' Association refused to comply with the switchmen's demands for better conditions; and,

Whereas, the switchmen have struck to enforce their demands; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all men, union and non-union, to refuse to assist the said General Managers' Association to defeat the said striking switchmen; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Industrial Worker and the labor press.

LOCAL 40, I. W. W.

LATE LABOR NOTES.

The long expected revolt of the shirt waist workers of Philadelphia has been inaugurated. Several thousand workers have quit work, and it is expected that before the trouble is over fully 50,000 wage workers will be involved. Mrs. Oliver Belmont and Anna Morgan, daughter of J. P., are active among the shirt waist workers. It will be well for the workers to beware of this gentry.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has served notice on 75 roads east of the Mississippi of a demand of a wage increase of 5 to 40 per cent. A strike would call out 75,000 men on the roads mentioned. As usual the Brotherhood has given the railroad sufficient time in order to recruit scabs and strike-breakers, before they decide whether or not the increase will be granted.

The Homestead mines of Lead, S. D., are experiencing a lockout. It came about when the miners refused to give up their union when the mine owners announced that only non-union men would be employed. The mine belongs to Mrs. Hearst, the mother of W. R. Hearst, the self-styled friend of labor. Twenty-five hundred men are involved in the lockout.

Ninety-five per cent of the telegraphers of the U. S. Four railroad voted to strike. One thousand men are involved. The walkout is now up to the committee of seven and the National organization.

Despite the increased cost of living, the Union Pacific has cut the wages of bridge carpenters and helpers 35 cents per day. The workers were unable to resist the cut, not being organized.

NEW UNIONS.

Building Constructors' Industrial Union No. 18, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 2, 1909. W. R. Sauter, 243 East Second St.

Building Constructors' Industrial Union No. 137, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 26, 1909. Peter Johnson, 104 Washington Ave. S.

Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1909. Geo. Paff, 243 East Second St.

Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 27, 1909. Win. Erickson, 243 East Second St.

Fresno Industrial Union No. 66, Fresno, Cal., Oct. 27, 1909. W. F. Little, 394 Poplar St.

Martins Ferry Industrial Union No. 294, Martins Ferry, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1909. Evan Enoch, 301 Hickey St.

Glass Workers' Industrial Union No. 200, Muncie, Ind., Nov. 23, 1909. Ben Wasson, 711 East Twelfth St.

Packing House Workers' Industrial Union No. 143, Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30, 1909. Michael Reinhard, 5904 Harvard St.

Iron and Steel Workers' Industrial Union No. 293, Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30, 1909. Th. Besemic, 826 Green St. Alleghany, Pa.

Kroatian Branch No. 293, Dec. 7, 1909. Th. Besemic, 826 Green St. Alleghany, Pa.

Bellingham Industrial Union No. 337, Bellingham, Wash., Nov. 30, 1909. Henry Larson, Bellingham, Wash.

Lorain Industrial Union No. 75, Lorain, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1909. G. A. Storck, 1860 East Twenty-ninth St.

Oakland Industrial Union No. 174, Oakland, Cal., Dec. 7, 1909.

Wood Workers' Industrial Union No. 316, Anaco-Tes, Wash. Bert Verral, Box 660.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS

Report of the Auburn Lumber Co. mill at Wynaco, Wash., five miles out of Auburn on the N. P. R. R.

Went to work Wednesday; had a talk with the boys that night and found they were sick of the layout, they have had three foremen during the last two months, and have entered into a contract with the Pacific Coast Employment Shark outfit, where they only give you three to five days' work, and no chance, unless you come from the Shark.

Work from 7 to 6 o'clock, and it is nothing to be hauling logs by the light of a lantern, have poor bunk houses, but feed well (if they would not you would not be able to stand the graft). The foreman they have now is a slave driver of the first water, and cheap skato at that. Wages are from \$2 to \$3.75, board \$5, hospital fee \$1. JNO. MURDOCK.
Loggers' L. U. 422 I. W. W., Seattle, Wash.

Toit, Wash.
R. M. Blake, Local No. 382, Seattle. Working on county road near Stillwater. Name of boss S. H. Goeres. Wages \$2.50 for nine hours. Pay at any time asked for. Board is fair. Sleep in rotten old tent. No hospital fee, poll tax or discount. Hires men from employment shark. I. W. W. men can secure work, but must hold mouth shut in order to hold job. Fare from Seattle, \$1.40.

Daker Saw Mill & Logging Co.
Wages \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is rotten. Sleep in a bunk house, bum one. There is no poll tax, hospital fee or discount. Boss hires men from Pacific Coast employment sharks. Remarks: Only good for road stake; better keep away. This place is four miles from end of East Lake car line—poor walking. R. M. BLAKE.
Local No. 382, Seattle.

Cresot, Wash.
Wages \$2. Pay once a month. I. W. W. men cannot secure a job here. Sleep in a bunk house. No poll tax or hospital fee. Hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Was discharged because I was an I. W. W. man.
FRANK McDONALD.
Local No. 432.

Brinnon, Wash.
Name of company, Isett Lumber Company. Wages \$2.25 to \$5.00. Pay whenever you want it. Grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk houses. Hospital fee \$1. Mattress 40c per month. Hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Sleep bills to climb. More rain than other places.
MEMBER L. U. No. 432, SEATTLE.

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MERCHANTS CAFE AND BAKERY

308 Washington Street

Gross & Carothers

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Meals 15 cents and up

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MEAL TICKETS \$3.25 FOR \$3.00

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MEALS 25 CENTS

BOARD \$3.75 PER WEEK
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\$2.00 Work Pants for \$1.15
\$2.50 Corduroy Pants for 1.50
\$4.00 Corduroy Pants for 2.65
\$3.00 Dress Pants for 1.90
\$4.50 Dress Pants for 3.45

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Heavy ribbed Shirts or Drawers, worth 65c— \$0.45
Special for
Heavy wool Shirts or Drawers, worth \$1.25—85
Special for
Heavy all-wool plush-back Shirts or Drawers; worth \$1.75—Special for 1.25

MEN'S SHOES—SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

\$4.50 High Cuts, black or tan—Special for \$3.50
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